

ment the United States must face her enemy with a certain weapon in the form of an army raised by application of the principle of universal liability for military service as a duty of citizenship. Supplementing that, he issued recently a statement approving in every detail the departmental plans, which have the unanimous approval of the Army General Staff.

A compromise plan may be offered by the opponents of compulsory service. A sentiment for such a move was evident in Mr. Dent's committee before which Secretary Baker and the military chiefs of the War Department assembled in full strength during the day to support the Administration's policy. There was no indication, however, that a compromise would be accepted by the President.

**Debate on Conscription**

In the Senate, debate on conscription occupied much time during discussion of the regular army appropriation bill left over from last session. The question is not dealt with in the bill, but during the debate Senator Kirby offered an amendment which would authorize the President to call volunteers in lots of half a million each. The amendment is subject to a point of order and probably will be disposed of that way without debate.

As a result of Chairman Dent's opposition to conscription, it is possible that some other member of the House committee will present the Administration bill if it is reported, as officials hope it will be, substantially in the form in which it was drawn. The chairman agreed to introduce it "by request," which means that he would take no responsibility for it.

As an active and sympathetic leader on the floor of the House will be needed, the task may go to some other member. Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member, has been a consistent advocate of universal military training and service for years. He went to the extent, during the framing of the national defense act, of securing for England for recruiting posters and literature, and used them to illustrate to the House the unrelenting and inefficient operation of that system.

**In Committee for Week**

"There is no chance on earth of the bill coming out of the committee in any form within a week at the least. The main controversy is over the question of conscription."

Mr. Dent indicated that he was anxious to maintain harmony of view and action within the committee. He was not ready today to talk about the merits of the compromise of which he is thinking.

Discussion of the regular army appropriation bill had been perfunctory in the Senate until a section authorizing existing agencies to obtain recruits for the army was reached. Chairman Chamberlain said it was considered necessary to get men, and it was the fact that recruiting for the National Guard had not been successful.

"Recruits have flocked to National Guard headquarters ever since the German Ambassador was sent home," declared Senator Adamson, "but now I hear the War Department has sent out orders forbidding the guard to accept recruits."

Senator Nelson, a veteran of the Civil War, declared himself in favor of a call for volunteers.

"I venture to say," said he, "that if the President calls for a volunteer army of 500,000 men and says it is going to Europe and fight, there would be no trouble at all. What the boys dread above all is to be stationed in camp with nothing but drills and guard duty. What they want is to march and fight and meet the enemy."

Before the House committee Secretary Baker stood firmly for the General Staff plan.

"Would you prefer," Representative Anthony asked, "authority to raise a volunteer army within thirty days rather than to raise the 500,000 under a selective draft that might take six months?"

"I prefer the selective draft system," replied the Secretary.

Mr. Baker approved a suggestion that, instead of authorizing two increments of selective draft forces, 500,000 to an increment, the bill authorize the President to call as many such increments from time to time as he deemed necessary to prosecute the war.

Mr. Baker said the only provision of the Administration bill which would militate against the continuance of National Guard units as such after they had been drafted in the Federal service was that the way was to be opened for National Guard officers to promotion to any part of the new armies. This provision was inserted in justice to the officers of the guard and to provide an elastic and homogeneous military structure.

Mr. Baker explained, also, that the department had been unable to permit National Guard recruiting to proceed beyond the peace strength of the commands because of shortage of equipment which it could supply immediately.

**Appropriations Advanced**

In the Senate the 1918 appropriation bill, designed to carry on the existing military establishment, made rapid progress. It has passed the House already, and came from the Senate committee carrying a total of \$2,800,000,000 in addition to the \$2,000,000,000 now asked for the army to meet the war emergency.

The bill now contains one section, inserted by the Senate committee, which has a direct bearing on the war emergency. It does away with the grade of brigadier general entirely.

The new section also proposes that the Chief of Staff be given the rank of general, senior to all other army officers, while in that position. This again parallels changes in navy practice, where the chief of operations has been ranked admiral of the navy. Similarly, departmental commanders would become admirals and provision is made for the recreation of the grade of lieutenant general, which vanished from army lists with the retirement of General Miles.

With armies in the field of the size now in contemplation, this procedure becomes urgently necessary in order that high command can be properly assigned and adjusted.

**Roosevelt at Capital**

**For an Indefinite Stay**

Colonel Refuses to Give Reason For Unexpected Visit

Washington, April 9.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived here unexpectedly to-night on the flyer leaving New York at 5:08 o'clock. He was met at the station by his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, with whom he will stay. Colonel Roosevelt declined to discuss the reason for his visit to Washington at this time. His stay, he said, would be indefinite.

The Union Station was almost deserted when the Colonel arrived, but he was spotted the moment he stepped from the train by some train hands, who gave him a cheer. He also was recognized by a party of army officers, who saluted as they passed.

**Sound Steamer Aground**

Bristol, R. I., April 9.—The steamer Concord, bound from New York for Providence with 230 passengers, ran aground off Hog Island in a thick fog to-day. The Sagamore took off the passengers and brought them here and later removed Captain Frank W. Burton and the crew of fifty-six. A. E. Pitts, agent of the Colonial Navigation Company, which owns the steamer, reported her steel plates on the port side broken and five feet of water in the hold.

## Wilson Hears Plans of Navy To Aid Allies

**Daniels Explains How the American Fleet Will Cooperate with British**

## No Halt in Munitions And Food for Entente

## Steel Men Agree to Appor-tion Work So as to Keep Up Europe's Supplies

Washington, April 9.—Naval cooperation with the Entente Allies was the subject of a long conference late today between President Wilson and Secretary Daniels. It became known afterward that the government already is taking steps to assure the fullest measure of cooperative operation.

The part to be played by American warships was not revealed and Secretary Daniels declined to say what action already had been taken toward joint activities. It was indicated, however, that the conference dealt with carrying out fully the President's statement to Congress that every utility of the nation would be employed to bring about the most effective cooperation.

**Confer on Shell Supply**

One element of the plans undoubtedly deals with the question of supplies for the Entente governments. Officials of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other steel and ordnance companies were in conference with Secretary Daniels during the day in this regard.

An agreement for the apportionment of the facilities of the plants between the American army and navy orders and the furnishing of war supplies to the Entente nations was reached under the previous arrangements for the purchase of all government steel at a fixed price, far below the regular market rate.

Administration officials are determined to employ every means in their power, not inconsistent with the urgent requirements of this government for military and naval stores, to keep the flow of munitions, as well as of foodstuffs, going to Europe at an increased rate.

**Tells Patrol Plans**

Mr. Daniels was also able to outline to the President the steps that have been taken to establish a submarine-tight coast patrol in the shortest possible time. Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and Captain H. B. Wilson, chief of the Atlantic patrol service, are working out plans which will eventually furnish complete protection for the approaches to American harbors.

Later, when the new coast patrol boats recently ordered are delivered, it will be possible to insure merchant craft the same thorough protection possible as they arrive in or depart from American ports.

**Will Not Break Up Fleet**

The Navy Department has been shown with requests from coast towns and cities for warcraft to protect them from possible raids. There is no intention of breaking up the navy's strength in that way. The patrol and hunt system, however, will be sufficient to insure swift mobilization of fighting units at any threatened point.

Numerous bills related to the navy were introduced to-day in the House and Senate. One proposes to raise the maximum age limit for officers in the naval reserve from thirty-five to fifty years. Another modifies restrictions on nationals of nations at peace with the United States who wish to enroll in the reserve. Another, by Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee, would add another midshipman at the Naval Academy for each member of Congress.

**Congressional War Committee Planned**

Mr. Baker explained, also, that the department had been unable to permit National Guard recruiting to proceed beyond the peace strength of the commands because of shortage of equipment which it could supply immediately.

**Resolution Proposes Joint Body to Aid in Conduct of Hostilities**

Washington, April 9.—A joint resolution for a Congressional "Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War" was introduced simultaneously to-day by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Representative Madden, of Illinois, both Republicans. The committee would be composed of six members of the Senate, including four Democrats and two Republicans, and six from the House, evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats.

The resolution provides that the committee shall be known as the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and "shall sit during the sessions or recesses of Congress, shall make a special duty of the problems arising out of the war, shall confer and advise with the President of the United States and heads of the various executive departments and shall report to Congress from time to time in its own discretion or when requested to do so by either branch of Congress."

The committee would be clothed with the widest powers of investigation, compelling testimony under oath. Some Democratic members of the Rules Committee were said to-night to favor the resolution, which is virtually certain to receive general Republican support. Chairman Overman will call a meeting to consider it later in the week.

His passage by both houses might make it possible to end the special session of Congress as soon as the Administration war legislation programme has been enacted, and it would furnish a means by which Congress could keep in close touch with the conduct of the war, even during a recess.

**War Halts Y. M. C. A. Plans**

Postponement of the fifth anniversary state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, to have been held at Utica, N. Y., May 4 to 6, was announced last night by the state executive committee of the association. It was explained that the state committee had made plans to carry on army work among New York troops, and the holding of the convention would be impracticable.

## A Cloistered General Staff

By C. W. GILBERT

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Newspaper dispatches from here have constantly called the bill providing for an army for the war against Germany the General Staff bill. This is the bill Secretary Baker discussed with the Military Affairs Committee of the House to-day and will discuss with the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate to-morrow. It is not the General Staff bill. The General Staff has not been consulted in its formulation. Most members of the General Staff probably know very little about it. This is not said in opposition to the bill. Perhaps it is a better bill than the General Staff would have drawn if it had had its way.

As a matter of fact, the bill is understood to have been suggested to President Wilson by some of his advisers and communicated by him to Secretary Baker, who has had it drawn by General Crowder, the Judge Advocate General of the army. Theoretically the General Staff will fight the war in Europe, or rather, our part in it, of any proper military establishment it is the most important element. The German General Staff comes pretty near being the master of Germany to-day. And yet no one here thinks twice about ignoring our General Staff. And for a very good reason. It is a General Staff in name only. Neither in authority nor in personnel does it command respect.

As so often happens, the country contented itself with merely creating a body to which it gave a name, and then proceeded to ignore it. The General Staff has been selected with a special high standard of fitness. It is a General Staff in name only. Neither in authority nor in personnel does it command respect.

For example, the American attaches in Europe have sent over many reports on the war for the information of the army. For the latter officers to go to work this information has never been studied and digested and prepared for dissemination through the army. The war might just as well not have existed so far as the General Staff is concerned. Officers interested in the profession have had to pick up knowledge as best they could by questioning returned observers as they happened to meet them.

And not only have the bureau chiefs turned the General Staff into half a general staff, but members of the General Staff have been selected with a special high standard of fitness. It is a General Staff in name only. Neither in authority nor in personnel does it command respect.

For example, the American attaches in Europe have sent over many reports on the war for the information of the army. For the latter officers to go to work this information has never been studied and digested and prepared for dissemination through the army. The war might just as well not have existed so far as the General Staff is concerned. Officers interested in the profession have had to pick up knowledge as best they could by questioning returned observers as they happened to meet them.

What is the matter with the General Staff? In the first place the man at the head of it is not big enough for the job. General Scott is a nice, amiable gentleman, whom everybody loves, but he has never had any real experience as a general officer. When troubles with Indians threaten he always goes and settles them. He is not a general.

**U. S. Moulding 7 Billion Dollar Golden Bullet**

**Work Begun on Bill to Raise Two Billion by Taxation in Year**

By STEVENSON H. EVANS

Washington, April 9.—If, as frequently has been said on the other side of the water, a golden bullet will win the war, Uncle Sam is prepared to supply such a missile very quickly. That is the one thing he can do immediately. Other things must wait on physical causes.

Roughly speaking, provided the war lasts only a year, about seven billion American dollars will go into the moulding of the golden bullet. Secretary McAdoo to-night points out how it is best to raise two billions of those dollars. That will be easily accomplished—comparatively—by means of a bond issue so handled that the public will be in on the purchase. The money secured by the sale of the bonds is instantly needed, \$3,000,000,000 for a loan to the Entente and \$2,000,000,000 for the rapid expansion of the American army and navy.

Of more immediate concern, as far as personal pocketbook feelings go, is how that other two billion is to be raised by taxation. To be exact, the required amount probably will not exceed \$1,800,000,000, but such a vast sum never before has been raised by taxation in the United States in one year, and it must be remembered that it will be in addition to the regular expenses of government.

**Committee at Work on Bill**

Of course the methods of taxation originate pro forma—in the House, and the Ways and Means Committee of that body is now at work on a bill. It is taking suggestions from the Administration, however, and the final bill will not be widely different from the expressed desires of the President. One of the men who has been called into conference and who has attended all the preliminary meetings at which the financial war policy of the government has been decided upon told me to-night these items in the revenue bill might be set down as almost a certainty:

Consumption tax on sugar, one cent a pound—\$100,000,000.  
Increases in the income tax, \$250,000,000.  
Stamp taxes, \$100,000,000.  
Extra tariff on wine, beer and whiskey, \$125,000,000.  
Tariff on coffee and tea, \$80,000,000.  
Proprietary medicines, \$50,000,000.

This is less than half the sum which will be raised by taxation. Many more items must be added. From even so brief a list it can be seen how great a problem the tax imposers have to solve. The sum to be derived from the income tax will affect hundreds of thousands. The incomes below \$2,000 a year will be taxed. Probably the point of exemption will be \$1,200—certainly not more than \$1,500.

**Worried Most About Russia**

The problem of money is the one about which the Administration is worrying the least. Most worry, if not positive alarm, now comes from the uncertainty about Russia, the stability of the republican government, the possibility of success of a German drive. Unless the shipment of munitions to France can be hurried and made safer by means of convoy or sea patrol, our gallant ally will find herself hampered.

## U. S. May Cut War Profits on Allies' Purchases

**Bankers Expect Enforcement of Same Prices as Paid by Government**

As end to the inflation of war profits appears to be in sight. Prices on future purchases of the Allies in this market may be required to conform to those paid by the United States government for its war supplies. Leading international bankers and the heads of industrial companies said yesterday that since the United States is to provide the funds to finance such purchases they regard it as inevitable that the Administration should take action to prevent the charging of excessive prices.

The head of a large copper producing agency said that, while he had not yet been officially informed that the government would adopt this policy so far as the copper companies were concerned, he did not regard it as unlikely, despite the opposition that would naturally arise from the trade. Steel men also expressed the belief that the entrance of the United States into the war probably would result in a governmental supervision of the Allies' purchases, and consequently in lower prices. It is considered improbable, however, that existing contracts will be affected by the new order of things.

**Producers Likely to Object**

As the result of efforts of the Council of National Defence the government recently placed an order for 45,000,000 pounds of copper at 16.67 cents a pound, or about half the current quotation for spot metal. Last week arrangements were made for the purchase of steel ship plates for about \$10 a ton below the market price.

While bankers take the view that a drastic reduction in the prices of war materials that may be bought here for the Allies is a natural reflex of this country's determination to help win the fight against German autocracy, there is no such unanimity of view in the metal circles. Not all of the big copper companies take kindly to the suggestion that the Allies be supplied with the metal at less than the current market price, except such amounts as might be required by manufacturers here to fill existing and potential munition orders. If the government puts into effect a price-cutting policy based on the reductions already made it will naturally reduce the revenues of some of the companies which have profited so largely from their export trade.

**Copper Exports Enormous**

This country is now selling copper for export at the rate of about a billion pounds a year. A reduction in the export price to 15 cents a pound would cut off something like \$100,000,000 from the earnings of the producers. Steel companies would suffer even more.

A prominent banker said that it would be practicable and desirable for the government to see that the money advanced to the Allies be spent as economically as possible. This man, whose firm has been closely associated with Allied financing in the United States, expects early action along these lines.

Wall Street heard yesterday that President Wilson would soon announce an addition to his Cabinet in the creation of a new office, the title to be Secretary of Munitions. E. R. Stettinius, of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been mentioned as a possible appointee, but it is reported that another man, an official of an important industrial concern, will be chosen.

**Meeting of Governors Urged by Cox of Ohio**

Conference to Aid Prosecution of War Suggested to President

Washington, April 9.—Governor Cox of Ohio telegraphed President Wilson to-day suggesting that a conference of state Governors be called to consider problems growing out of the war with Germany. His telegram follows:

"In this time of stress I know of nothing which would be more inspiring than the circumstance of the Governor of every state counselling with and standing behind the President. It is my earnest recommendation therefore that you call a meeting of Governors, to be addressed by yourself, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury."

"The states want to yield a service approaching the maximum of their resources. Federal guidance and a concerted policy will be most desirable. It is our deliberate judgment that this plan would accomplish much. As you know, it is prompted only by Ohio's wholehearted desire to help you as our leader."

**War Trade Laws Considered by U. S.**

**Government Plans Full Commercial Co-operation with Allies**

Washington, April 9.—America's commercial relations with the Allies and with the Central Powers are being studied by a government committee to determine whether trade legislation is made necessary by the declaration of war with Germany. Britain's trading with the enemy act and the Allies' trade cooperation measures are under investigation.

Although no move has been made yet toward commercial cooperation with the Allies, there is every reason to believe the United States will decide to cooperate as fully in trade matters as in military affairs.

America's declaration of war has changed the whole fabric of this country's trade relations. The United States will aid Britain, too, in rationing the northern European neutrals, through which countries heretofore, a vast amount of supplies has reached Germany from the United States. Now it is to the interest of the United States to see that neutral countries contiguous to Germany receive only enough supplies to meet their own immediate needs. One of Britain's first acts now probably will be to make ineffectual the blacklist decree in so far as it applies to the United States.

On the committee named to study the trade situation are Dr. Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; L. H. Woolsey, solicitor of the State Department, and Assistant Attorney General Warren.

**Paints Flag on His Home**

**German Shows Loyalty to U. S. When Banner Is Stolen**

(By Telegram to The Tribune)

New Brunswick, N. J., April 9.—Edward Arneim, an employee of the Nevadap Manufacturing Company, is possessed of a sturdy loyalty to the United States, although born in Germany and not yet a naturalized citizen. He lives at 170 Nichol Avenue, with his wife and four little ones.

On Friday last Mr. Arneim hung an American flag from the porch of his home, and during Friday night the flag was stolen. Determined that no vandal should get the better of him in showing his patriotic spirit, Mr. Arneim on Saturday painted the red, white and blue on the weathered wall of his home. The flag is about 8 by 10 feet in dimensions and occupies the entire space between the front door and the parlor windows of Mr. Arneim's home.

## Munitions Board Named to Quicken War Preparation

**Army and Navy Represented; Frank A. Scott, of Cleveland, Chosen Chairman**

**Faces Enormous Task Industries To Be Co-ordinated to Rush Supplies for Armed Forces**

From The Tribune Bureau

Washington, April 9.—The Council of National Defence to-day announced the creation of a general munitions board to assume immediate charge of plans for the prompt equipment of all military and naval forces of the United States called to the colors. While the functions of the new board, patterned somewhat after the English Ministry of Munitions, will be broad in scope and will cover a wide field of activity, its immediate purpose will be to secure coordination of the country's industrial resources to obtain needed equipment and supplies without interfering with normal industrial operations.

Frank A. Scott, vice-president and treasurer of the Warner Swasey Company, of Cleveland, will be chairman of the newly created body. The army will be represented by General Thomas C. Cruse, Colonel F. G. Hodgson, Colonel H. Fisher, Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Hoffer, Major P. E. Pierce, Major Charles Wallace and Captain A. B. Barker. Navy representatives will be Admiral H. B. Roosevelt, Admiral W. S. Capps, Commander R. R. Leigh, Commander T. A. Kearney, Dr. R. C. Holcomb, Paymaster J. H. Hancock, Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Lemly and L. M. McElroy.

**Baruch an Adviser**

The board will further comprise the following representatives of a committee of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defence: Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the committee on raw materials; Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the industrial committee; Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the supplies committee, and Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the committee on medicine. Chester C. Bolton will be secretary of the board.

The task before the Munitions Board is no small one. With practically no reserve supplies available, it will have to make provision immediately for the equipment of the war strength personnel of both the regular army and national guard, as well as the conscript force of 500,000, which will be called to the colors about August 1, if Congress votes the President's military programme.

According to the plans of Chairman Scott this programme must proceed without interference with the normal business operations of the country and particularly without interrupting the flow of war supplies to the allied nations.

The first step will be the coordination of the army and navy purchasing organizations. Later the board will establish a scheme of precedence for war orders issuing from the two branches of the service, as well as the relative precedence of the military and civil business of the country.

**Scott Aware of Obstacles**

Chairman Scott made the following statement:

"Notwithstanding the great efficiency of the army and navy and the tremendous efforts of the officers and personnel of both branches to meet the vast demands of the existing situation, the difficulties that the board will have to encounter are very great. The difficulties are, however, such as are naturally inherent in our position as a non-military nation forced into war. That the difficulties will be overcome is not doubted by any who have witnessed the spontaneous outpouring of patriotic enthusiasm of all classes, who have observed that in the case of manufacturers and business men generally this feeling is already making itself evident in practical ways in support of the government."

Though the Munitions Board formally came into being only to-day, much of its preliminary work has already been accomplished by the various advisory committees of the Council of National Defence. Nearly 30,000 industrial establishments have already been inventoried by the council, largely through the personal efforts of Horan E. Coffin.

**U. S. Experts to Study Lumber Needs Abroad**

**Board Named to Plan Now for Post-War Trade Opportunity**

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, April 9.—Nelson C. Brown, of Syracuse; A. H. Oxholm, of San Francisco; John R. Walker, of this city, and Roger E. Simmons, of Hagerstown, Md., have been appointed as special trade commissioners for the important work of estimating the amount of American lumber which will be needed in Europe for reconstruction purposes. This announcement was made today by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The investigation, which will cover a period of about two years, is to be financed jointly by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in association with the expenses of three of the commissioners. The members of the commission will first visit every lumber producing area in the United States, to get in close touch with all lumber concerns that are interested in foreign trade. In Europe they will study at first hand the districts which will be in greatest need of lumber as soon as peace is made. They will also estimate the nature of competition that will be encountered and the kind of lumber needed.

## Meeting of Governors Urged by Cox of Ohio

Conference to Aid Prosecution of War Suggested to President

Washington, April 9.—Governor Cox of Ohio telegraphed President Wilson to-day suggesting that a conference of state Governors be called to consider problems growing out of the war with Germany. His telegram follows:

"In this time of stress I know of nothing which would be more inspiring than the circumstance of the Governor of every state counselling with and standing behind the President. It is my earnest recommendation therefore that you call a meeting of Governors, to be addressed by yourself, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury."

"The states want to yield a service approaching the maximum of their resources. Federal guidance and a concerted policy will be most desirable. It is our deliberate judgment that this plan would accomplish much. As you know, it is prompted only by Ohio's wholehearted desire to help you as our leader."

**War Trade Laws Considered by U. S.**

**Government Plans Full Commercial Co-operation with Allies**

Washington, April 9.—America's commercial relations with the Allies and with the Central Powers are being studied by a government committee to determine whether trade legislation is made necessary by the declaration of war with Germany. Britain's trading with the enemy act and the Allies' trade cooperation measures are under investigation.

Although no move has been made yet toward commercial cooperation with the Allies, there is every reason to believe the United States will decide to cooperate as fully in trade matters as in military affairs.

America's declaration of war has changed the whole fabric of this country's trade relations. The United States will aid Britain, too, in rationing the northern European neutrals, through which countries heretofore, a vast amount of supplies has reached Germany from the United States. Now it is to the interest of the United States to see that neutral countries contiguous to Germany receive only enough supplies to meet their own immediate needs. One of Britain's first acts now probably will be to make ineffectual the blacklist decree in so far as it applies to the United States.

On the committee named to study the trade situation are Dr. Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; L. H. Woolsey, solicitor of the State Department, and Assistant Attorney General Warren.

**Paints Flag on His Home**

**German Shows Loyalty to U. S. When Banner Is Stolen**

(By Telegram to The Tribune)

New Brunswick, N. J., April 9.—Edward Arneim, an employee of the Nevadap Manufacturing Company, is possessed of a sturdy loyalty to the United States, although born in Germany and not yet a naturalized citizen. He lives at 170 Nichol Avenue, with his wife and four little ones.

On Friday last Mr. Arneim hung an American flag from the porch of his home, and during Friday night the flag was stolen. Determined that no vandal should get the better of him in showing his patriotic spirit, Mr. Arneim on Saturday painted the red, white and blue on the weathered wall of his home. The flag is about 8 by 10 feet in dimensions and occupies the entire space between the front door and the parlor windows of Mr. Arneim's home.

**Meeting of Governors Urged by Cox of Ohio**

Conference to Aid Prosecution of War Suggested to President

Washington, April 9.—Governor Cox of Ohio telegraphed President Wilson to-day suggesting that a conference of state Governors be called to consider problems growing out of the war with Germany. His telegram follows:

"In this time of stress I know of nothing which would be more inspiring than the circumstance of the Governor of every state counselling with and standing behind the President. It is my earnest recommendation therefore that you call a meeting of Governors, to be addressed by yourself, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury."

"The states want to yield a service approaching the maximum of their resources. Federal guidance and a concerted policy will be most desirable. It is our deliberate judgment that this plan would accomplish much. As you know, it is prompted only by Ohio's wholehearted desire to help you as our leader."

**War Trade Laws Considered by U. S.**

**Government Plans Full Commercial Co-operation with Allies**

Washington, April 9.—America's commercial relations with the Allies and with the Central Powers are being studied by a government committee to determine whether trade legislation is made necessary by the declaration of war with Germany. Britain's trading with the enemy act and the Allies' trade cooperation measures are under investigation.

Although no move has been made yet toward commercial cooperation with the Allies, there is every reason to believe the United States will decide to cooperate as fully in trade matters as in military affairs.

America's declaration of war has changed the whole fabric of this country's trade relations. The United States will aid Britain, too, in rationing the northern European neutrals, through which countries heretofore, a vast amount of supplies has reached Germany from the United States. Now it is to the interest of the United States to see that neutral countries contiguous to Germany receive only enough supplies to meet their own immediate needs. One of Britain's first acts now probably will be to make ineffectual the blacklist decree in so far as it applies to the United States.

On the committee named to study the trade situation are Dr. Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; L. H. Woolsey, solicitor of the State Department, and Assistant Attorney General Warren.

**Paints Flag on His Home**

**German Shows Loyalty to U. S. When Banner Is Stolen**

(By Telegram to The Tribune)

New Brunswick, N. J., April 9.—Edward Arneim, an employee of the Nevadap Manufacturing Company, is possessed of a sturdy loyalty to the United States, although born in Germany and not yet a naturalized citizen. He lives at 170 Nichol Avenue, with his wife and four little ones.

On Friday last Mr. Arneim hung an American flag from the porch of his home, and during Friday night the flag was stolen. Determined that no vandal should get the better of him in showing his patriotic spirit, Mr. Arneim on Saturday painted the red, white and blue on the weathered wall of his home. The flag is about 8 by 10 feet in dimensions and occupies the entire space between the front door and the parlor windows of Mr. Arneim's home.

ADVERTISEMENT



\$8.50  
Small Figure Model  
Lightly boned, low top, long skirt.  
Pretty figured, white or pink.

**Redfern Corsets**

Other Models  
\$3 to \$25

Every Corset Fitted

Redfern Corset Shop  
510 Fifth Avenue  
(Just above 42nd St.)

mendous efforts of the officers and personnel of both branches to meet the vast demands of the existing situation, the difficulties that the board will have to encounter are very great. The difficulties are, however, such as are naturally inherent in our position as a non-military nation forced into war. That the difficulties will be overcome is not doubted by any who have witnessed the spontaneous outpouring of patriotic enthusiasm of all classes, who have observed that in the case of manufacturers and business men generally this feeling is already making itself evident in practical ways in support of the government."

Though the Munitions Board formally came into being only to-day, much of its preliminary work has already been accomplished by the various advisory committees of the Council of National Defence. Nearly 30,000 industrial establishments have already been inventoried by the council, largely through the personal efforts of Horan E. Coffin.

**U. S. Experts to Study Lumber Needs Abroad**

**Board Named to Plan Now for Post-War Trade Opportunity**

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, April 9.—Nelson C. Brown, of Syracuse; A. H. Oxholm, of San Francisco; John R. Walker, of this city, and Roger E. Simmons, of Hagerstown, Md., have been appointed as special trade commissioners for the important work of estimating the amount of American lumber which will be needed in Europe for reconstruction purposes. This announcement was made today by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The investigation, which will cover a period of about two years, is to be financed jointly by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in association with the expenses of three of the commissioners. The members of the commission will first visit every lumber producing area in the United States, to get in close touch with all lumber concerns that are interested in foreign trade. In Europe they will study at first hand the districts which will be in greatest need of lumber as soon as peace is made. They will also estimate the nature of competition that will be encountered and the kind of lumber needed.

**U. S. Experts to Study Lumber Needs Abroad**

**Board Named to Plan Now for Post-War Trade Opportunity**

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, April 9.—Nelson C. Brown, of Syracuse; A. H. Oxholm, of San Francisco; John R. Walker, of this city, and Roger E. Simmons, of Hagerstown, Md., have been appointed as special trade commissioners for the important work of estimating the amount of American lumber which will be needed in Europe for reconstruction purposes. This announcement was made today by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The investigation, which will cover a period of about two years, is to be financed jointly by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in association with the expenses of three of the commissioners. The members of the commission will first visit every lumber producing area in the United States, to get in close touch with all lumber concerns that are interested in foreign trade. In Europe they will study at first hand the districts which will be in greatest need of lumber as soon as peace is made. They will also estimate the nature of competition that will be encountered and the kind of lumber needed.

**U. S. Experts to Study Lumber Needs Abroad**

**Board Named to Plan Now for Post-War Trade Opportunity**

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, April 9.—Nelson C. Brown, of Syracuse; A. H. Oxholm, of San Francisco; John R. Walker, of this city, and Roger E. Simmons, of Hagerstown, Md., have been appointed as special trade commissioners for the important work of estimating the amount of American lumber which will be needed in Europe for reconstruction purposes. This announcement was made today by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The investigation, which will cover a period of about two years, is to be financed jointly by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in association with the expenses of three of the commissioners. The members of the commission will first visit every lumber producing area in the United States, to get in close touch with all lumber concerns that are interested in foreign trade. In Europe they will study at first hand the districts which will be in greatest need of lumber as soon as peace is made. They will also estimate the nature of competition that will be encountered and the kind of lumber needed.

**U. S. Experts to Study Lumber Needs Abroad**

**Board Named to Plan Now for Post-War Trade Opportunity**

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, April 9.—Nelson C. Brown, of Syracuse; A. H. Oxholm, of San Francisco; John R. Walker, of this city, and Roger E. Simmons, of Hagerstown, Md., have been appointed as special trade commissioners for the important work of estimating the amount of American lumber which will be needed in Europe for reconstruction purposes. This announcement was made today by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The investigation, which will cover a period of about two years, is to be financed jointly by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in association with the expenses of three of the commissioners. The members of the commission will first visit every lumber producing area in the United States, to get in close touch with all lumber concerns that are interested in foreign trade. In Europe they will study at first hand the districts which will be in greatest need of lumber as soon as peace is made. They will also estimate the nature of competition that will be encountered and the kind of lumber needed.

**U. S. Experts to Study Lumber Needs Abroad**

**Board Named to Plan Now for Post-War Trade Opportunity**

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, April 9.—Nelson C. Brown, of Syracuse; A. H. Oxholm, of San Francisco; John R. Walker, of this city, and Roger E. Simmons, of Hagerstown, Md., have been appointed as special trade commissioners for the important work of estimating the amount of